transmirror of the state of the

NOVAKOVICH, V.I., aspirant

Longitudinal forces in a continuous rail track during repair.

Vest. TSNII MPS 24 no.1:44-48 165. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

USSR/Microbiology. General Microbiology

F

Abs Jour Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57465

Chinal Taranta Comment Caracterist Caracterist Caracteristics

Author : Zhutsidlo L., Stakhuv A., Novakovskaya A.,

Matskevich I., Rudzkiy 2. : Academy of Sciences of Poland Inst

Title : Chemical and Biological Properties of Cell Mem-

branes of Yeasts and Yeast-like Fungi (Species Candida, Monilia, Cryptococcus, and Geotrichum)

Orig Pub : Byul. Pol'skoy AN, 1956, Otd. 2, 4, No 12,

451-454

Abstract : Insoluble polysaccharides similar to yeast zy-

mase were extracted from the yeast-like fungi Candida albicans, Cryptococcus pulcherrimus, and Geotrichum pulmonale after their separation from the antigen active polysaccharides. They con-

Card 1/2

16

1	"Peculiarities of the Temperature Curve in Cases or Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid," A. A. Novakovskays, Clinical Dept, Inst imeni Mechnikov, Moscow Clinical Infection Hosp.  "Roy Med" No 4, pp 11-13	typhoid cases and 8 typhoid cases when readings were taken every 3 hr. Fluctuation in temp at height of disease was as such as 1.5 to 3° during the day. Number of case histories, 3 fever charts. Head, Clinical	Phys, Aust Jann Mcchikov, G. M. Mapnik; Chief Phys, Moscow Clinical Infection Hosp, N. G. Zaleskver.  176780	
	ATTACT TATACT	typh typh take take		MOVAKCVEKAYA, A. A.

NOVAKOVEKATA, A.A.: TIKHOMIROVA, A.W.

Study of nicotinic acid metabolism in dysentery. Vop.pit. 13 no.1:
15-21 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Is kafedry infekteionnyth bolesney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta i is laboratorii inucheniya vitaminov (savednyushchiy - professor V.V. Teframov) Instituta pitaniya Akademii meditainskikh nauk SSSR.

(Dysentery) (Vitamins)

BULKINA, I.G.; BUDIN, K.V., prof.; HUZNETLA., J.S.; JANGARI JA, Yu.M.; ICVAKOVSKAYA, A.A.; Franciski, VSKIT, V.I.; FrUT JUVINGA, Ye.D.; SEDLOVETS, M.P.; STARGLINGVA, V.G.; LIEVDIJE, J.A.; SHKHVATSABAVA, T.V.; TAKBUNGVA, N.K.; KAJI, J.I., JOH.

[Concise manual for infection disease operialitie; earnown aspects, diagnosis, the sment] Kratkii spreachask vracha-infektsionicta; klinika, fiancetika, lecherie. ..., ispreachant, Lenkuras, Medicina, 2006. 287 p. 001 Audio

1. Kafedra infekt. Compan is anamay 1-go M . Kowak ago modif. So-skogo in tituta im. 1.2 . Sechemova (for all except mar n).

HOVAKOVSKAYA, A. A.

MOVAKOVSKAYA, A. A. "Investigation of the metabolism of nicotinic acid in dysentery patients who have received a diet with added protein and nicotinic acid." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)

Medical

生态,1915年1日在1701日在1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1日,1915年1

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

BUNIN, K.V.; YAGODINA, A.F.; NOVAKOVSKAYA, A.A.; ABRAMOVA, V.I. (Moskve)

Using disulfomin in scute dysentery. Klin.med. 35 [i.e., 34] no.1
Supplement: 32 Js '57. (MIHA 11:2)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. K.V.Bunin) I Moskovskogo ordens lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(DYSENTERY) (SULFARILANILIDE)

BULKINA, I.G.; BUNIN, K.V., prof.; KUZNETSOV, V.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, Yu.M.;

NOVAKOVSKAYA, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, V.I.; POLUMORDVINOVA, Ye.D.; SEDLOVETS,

M.P.; STARSHIKOVA, V.S., TSEYDLER, S.A.; SHKHVATSABAYA, T.V.; YAKHON—

TOVA, N.K.; SHERESHEVSKAYA, Ye.F., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Pocket manual for the specialist in infectious diseases; clinical aspects, diagnosis, and treatment] Karmannyi spravochnik infektsionista; klinika, diagnostika, lechenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 233 p. (MIRA 14:7) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (MEDICINE—HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

NOVAKOVSKAYA, A.A.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.N.; GUSEVA, T.M.

Catechin content in the urine, blood coagulation time and the thrombocyte count in patients with acres dysentery on a background of vitamin P and ascorbic acid administration. Vop. pit. 22 no.3:19-22 My-Je 103. (MIRA 17:2)

l. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. -- prof. K.V. Bunin) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i iz otdela vitaminologii (zav. - prof. V.V. Yefremov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

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### NOVAKOVSKAYA, E.G.

Use of amperometric titration in determining cadmium and nickel in an active mass of an alkaline storage cell. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:28-29 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvenyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

(Cadmium---Analysis) (Nickel---Analysis)

KARASEVA, A.A.; ROZENSHTEYN, M.Z.; YAKOBI, F.S.; NOVAKOVSKAYA, I.V.

Effect of hydrodynamic factors on the operatic efficiency of a packed phenol extraction column. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.7:48-52 Jl 163. (MRA 16:7)

l. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issleodvatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva. (Phenols) (Packed towers)

KARASEVA, A.A.; NOVAKOVSKAYA, I.V.; ROZENSHTEYN, M.Z.

Analysis of industrial data on the extraction of oil fractions of paraffin base crudes with phenol. Whim, i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.2:21-24 F 65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

DAVYDOVA. S.Ya.; NOVAKOVSKAYA, I.Yu.

Intesity of inclusion into tissue proteins of radioactive methionine in rats and dogs in parenteral feeding during protein deficiency.

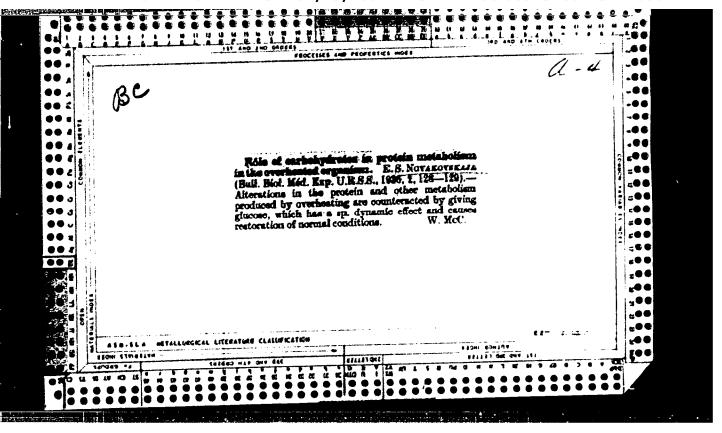
Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.5:570-577 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 25:1)

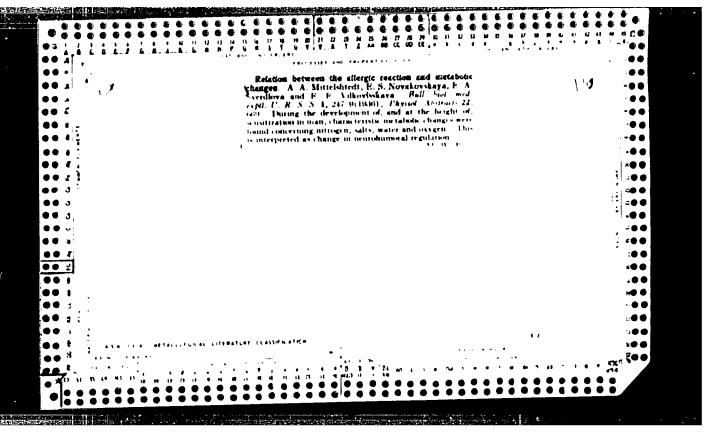
1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

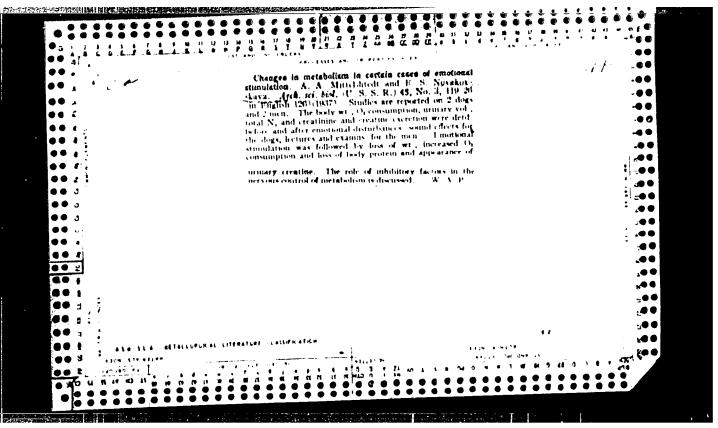
YANITSKIY, Yu.; NOVAKOVSKAYA, K.

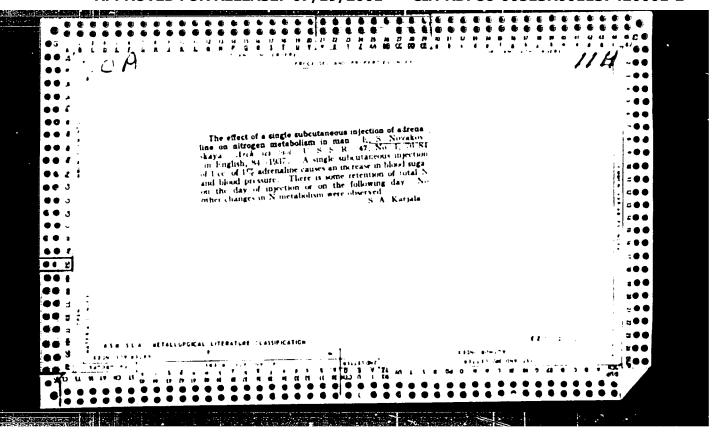
Lipoxidase activity and the development of microflora in wheat
stored under different temperature and humidity conditions. Blokhim.
stored under different temperature and humidity conditions. (MIRA 14:5)
zerna no.5:100-107 '60.

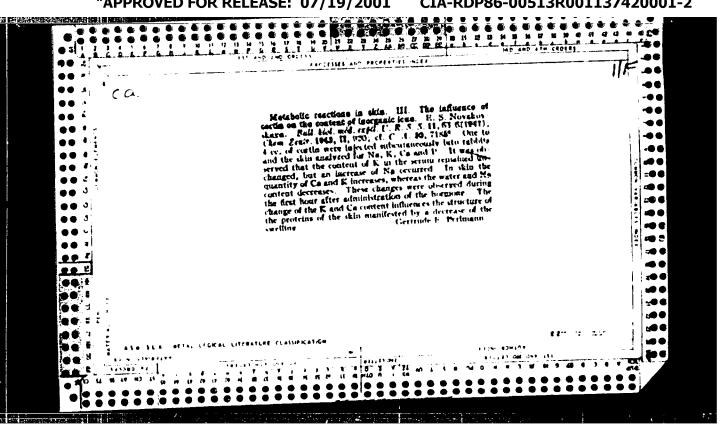
1. Otdel biokhimii i mikrobiologii Instituta zerna, Varshava.
(Wheat) (Lipoxidase)

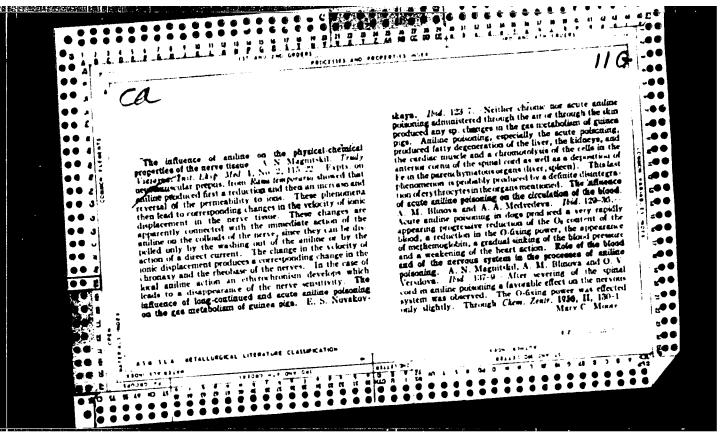


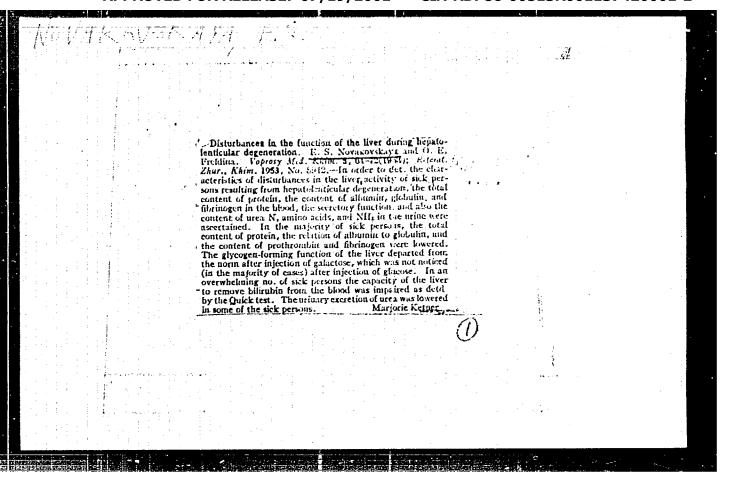












ZHURAVLEV, N.I., KAN'SHIMA, N.F., NOVAKOVSEAYA, Ye.S. PERKEL', E.V.

RUBINSHTEIN, Yu.I. (Moskva)

Controversial aspects in the etiology of Easchin-Beck disease.

Klin.med. 36 no.6:148-152 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

(ARTHRITIS, etiol. & mathogen.

deformans endemica (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420001-2"

Control of the contro

### NOVAKOVSKAYA, Ye.B.

Changes in rye and wheat proteins under the influence of the growth of various strains of Fusarium sporotrichiella in the soil; a study of the etiology and pathogenesis of Urov Kaschin-Beck disease. Vop. pit. 18 no. 6:54-58 N-D 159. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy gigiyeny Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ARTHRITIS) (GRAIN) (SOILS MICROBIOLOGY) (PROTEINS)

AP7009387 ACC NR

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/000 / 12

AUTHOR: Uflyand, N. Yu.; Pozin, Yu. M.; Novakovskiy, A. M.; Rozentsveyg, S. A.

ORG: State All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Storage Batteries, Leningrad (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut)

TITLE: Effect of the electrolyte concentration and of the cation nature upon behavior of the nickel oxide electrode. Part 2

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 251-254

TOPIC TAGS: battery component relectrode, nickel oxide, electrolyte, alkali electrolyte, lithium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, rubidium hydroxide

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of NaOH, L1OH, CsOH, and RbOH electrolytes in the 1-10 N concentration range on the degree of oxidation of a charged and discharged nickel oxide electrode. The purpose was to compare the effect of concentration of these electrolytes with that of KOH, which was determined in the first part of this study. The experimental data obtained in 1-10 N RbOH are of special interest. The discharge capacity of the electrode, defined as the difference

UDC: 541.13

### ACC NR. AP7009387

between the oxidation degree after charge and discharge, remained almost constant up to 10 N RbOH concentration and equal to 65% of the capacity. Discharge ceased in 10 N RbOH. Depth of charge of the electrode in RbOH was the same as in NaOH, KOH, and CsOH over the entire concentration was the same as in NaOH, and CsOH over the pattern of the electrange studied. In LiOH electrolyte up to 5 N the pattern of the electrode oxidation was the same as in KOH and NaOH. Depth of discharge, trode oxidation was the same as in KOH and NaOH. Depth of discharge, heat of wetting, swelling, and cation adsorption of the electrode were affected by KOH concentration. The changes in x-ray crystal structure of the working electrode were also correlated with electrolyte concentration. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [W. A. 100]

SUB CODE: 07, 10/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

Generalis, manus beneficial, form, trans, Markevskir, h.v., inght:

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Aumlog come to the order of again electromorphation; transfer to in

electric power cycloter. Elektrishestvo no.5:1-6 My left.

(MIRA 18:6)

To Vassoymony; race now-to-electromorphismly institute elektrishenergetiki.

L 10052-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG ACC NR: AP600L791 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/005/0001/0006
AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L. M. (Engineer); Luginskiy, Ya. N. (Engineer); Novakovskiy, A. K. (Engineer); Stryutskov, V. K. (Engineer); Portnov, M. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)
ORG: none
TITLE: Analog computer for studying transient electromechanical processes in power networks
SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 5, 1965, 1-6
TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, computer application, computer calculation, computer simulation, electric engineering, electric network  ABSTRACT: The article describes the design and operation of an analog elec-
ABSTRACT: The article describes the describes the describes the purpose of studying tronic generator built to simulate a power network for the purpose of studying the electromechanical transients. The terminal voltage of this generator is computed from the currents either by the Gorev-Park equations with the necessary assumptions or by the equations of motion assuming a constant confliction of behind sary assumptions or by the equations of motion assuming a constant confliction of the method
of composing velocities rather than by the method of composing angles. This of composing velocities rather than by the method of composing angles. This way the circuit elements of the computer do not have to meet such stringent way the circuit elements of the computer do not have to meet such stringent
to work over the range of angle variation from -π to + π instead of covering a range of 6π; also distortions at the instant of periodization are thus avoided. The entire device consists of five units. In the first one, the
Card 1/3

L 11052-66

ACC NR: AP6004791

"circuit equation unit" (CEV) solves the equivalent equations of electromagnetic processes in the rotor: it also calculates the difference between electrical and mechanical torques as well as the accelerations. The latter quantity is fed into the second unit, the "integration of the equation of motion unit" (IEMV) where the displacement angle is calculated. The solution is converted into a voltage at line frequency in the third unit, the "voltage conversion unit" (YCV) which is also the output stage of the device. There are two more intermediate units, namely one for current conversion (CCV) where the alternating load current is resolved into the direct-axis and the quadratureaxis component. The regulator unit (RV) contains a model of both the excitation and the speed regulators. The device has certain features which made it possible to reduce its size as compared to the universal computer for solving the same problem: the number of amplifiers necessary for performing multiplication with components along the d- and q- axes has been reduced by half through combining the SEP-IM paired product units feeding the common summator. Another size-reducing feature is the use of RC circuits in the feedback loops and at the inputs of amplifiers. The article continues with the analysis of several operations performed by the computer, namely: the simulation of synchronous machine equations, the transfer from a mathematical model of the generator to a static model of the network (the latter is done by the "voltage conversion" and the "current conversion" units, while the former is done by the CEY and the IEW). The regulator unit is described next, it is designed for varying and adding parameters and simulating frequency or angle regulation as well as water hammer or other conditions in the turbine-generator system. For calcu-Card 2/3

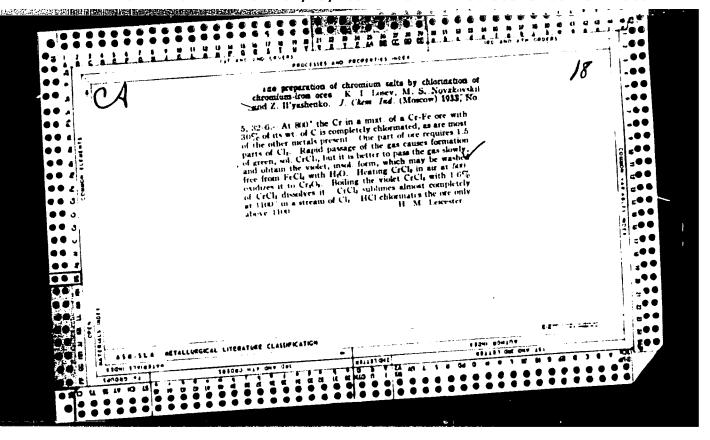
L 11052-66 ACC NR: AP6004791

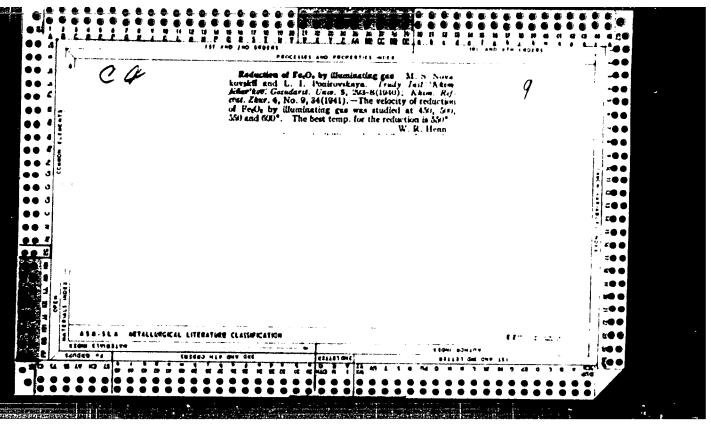
lating stability and asynchronous conditions it is common practice to replace individual portions of a complex power system by equivalent generators and to solve their equations of motion including all electromagnetic and mechanical torques. An analog notwork for this kind of calculation is shown here goverately. The article concludes with a description of general features of the model DIS-2 analog device which surpasses all other existing medium-capacity models in the number of multiplying networks. All components are designed for high reliability, with thyrites, semiconductor and thin-film resistors; the same type elements are used in the multiplying networks and in the sinecosine function generators. The computer was checked out in simulating and calculating a 115 KW hydro-generator SV 1250/88 feeding an infinite bus through a line whose impedance is  $x_i = 0.28$ ,  $r_i = 0.06$  (per unit), at constant torque and constant excitation. The accuracy of the computer calculations were evaluated and on this basis several systems installed in Siberia were studied. It is suggested that development work be continued toward simplifying the electronic analog generator construction, also toward increasing its accuracy and stability. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 8 formulas. **JPRS7** 

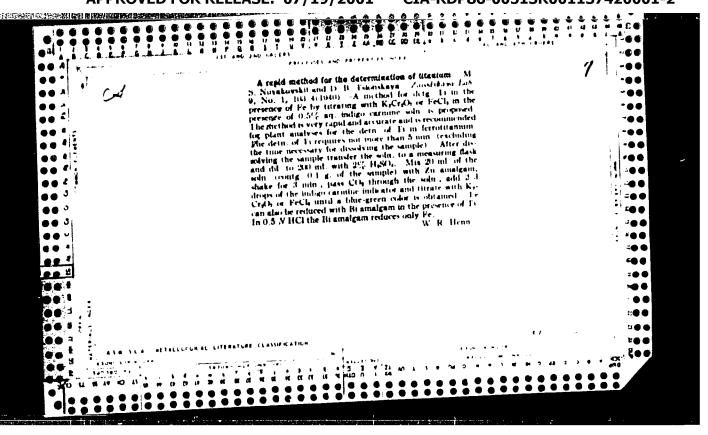
SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 06Feb64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

# HOVAKOVSKIY, G.; YUDINTSEV, A. Prevent coal from going to the rock dump; Mast.ugl. 6 no.5:12 My '57. 1. Redaktor shakhtnoy gesety "V boy za ugol'" (for Movakovskiy). 2. Nachal'nik shakhty No. 5/7 treata Ansherougol' (for Tudinteev). (Coal mines and mining) (Salvage (Waste, etc.)







NOVAKOVSKIY, M.S.; SHMAYEVA, T.M.

Polarographic study of coordination between Tl and S<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup>. Ukr. khim.zhur. 20 no.6:615-619 '54.

 Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.H.Gor'kogo, kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii. (Compounds, Complex) (Thallium)

NOVAKOVSKIY, M. S. and RYAZANTSEVA, A. P.

"Complex Compounds of Thallium "ith the Thiodulfate Ion".

Ich. Zap. Khar'kovsk. Un-ta, Vol 50, Tr. N.-I. In-ta Khimii i Khim Fak, Vol 11, pp 89-95, 1954.

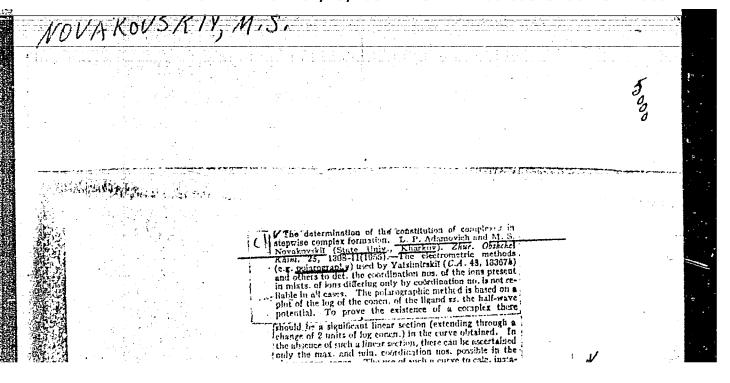
Investigated the composition and stability of the  $\lceil TlS_2O_2 \rceil$  complex ion. Determined the solubility solubility of  $Tl_2S_2O_3$  in  $Na_2S_2O_3$  solutions of various concentrations at 25°. From this data, the number of coordination groups in the formed complex ion were calculated. Na  $\lceil TlS_2O_3 \rceil$  was synthesized from a concentrated solution of  $Na_2S_2O_3$  and a saturated solution of  $Tl_2S_2O_3$ . The product was in gel form and was readily soluble in water. K  $\lceil TlS_2O_3 \rceil$  was prepared in crystalline form. (RZhKhim, No 4, 1955)

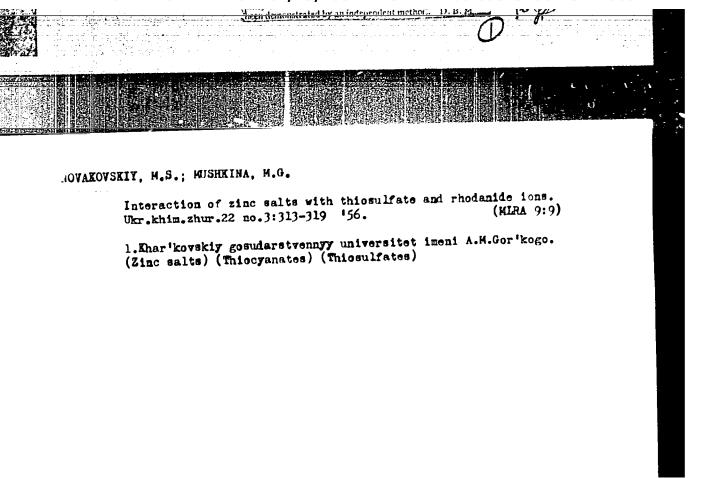
SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

ADAMOVICH.L.P.; NOVAKOVSKIY,M.S.

Determination of the composition of complexes in stepwise complexing. Zhur.ob.khim.25 no.7:1308-1311 J1'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. (Compounds, Complex)





SOV/137-57-6-9526

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 29 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Novakovskiy, M.S., Ginzburg, D.M., Ponirovskaya, L.I.

TITLE: The Solid-phase Reaction Between Calcium Oxide and Aluminum

Oxide (O vzaimodeystvii okisi kal'tsiya s okis'yu alyuminiya v

tverdoy faze)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Nr 71, pp 103-106

ABSTRACT: A thermodynamic analysis is made of the reactions of formation

of CaO'Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 2CaO·Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 3CaO·Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> from CaO<sub>+</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the solid phase. As temperature rises, the first to form is CaO'Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,

followed by enlargement of the crystals and an increase in the amount of compound. When the crystals attain a given size, the amount of compound (apparently 5CaO Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) begins.

formation of a new compound (apparently 5CaO Al2O3) begins. However, at all temperatures, the end product of the reaction of

CaO and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is 3CaO·Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

S.G.

Card 1/1

USSR/Statistical Physics - Thermodynamics.

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Abs Jour

Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11429

Author

: Novakowskiy, M.S., Ponirovskaya, L.I.

Inst

Title

: Concerning the Problem of the Values of the Entropy for

Aluminates of Calcium.

Orig Pub

: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1956, 71, 263-264

Abstract

: To obtain the values of the entropy S of aluminates of calcium, required for thermodynamic calculations of manufacturing processes, but not contained in the handbook literature, the authors propose an empirical equation of the type S = AM + B, where M is the molecular volume of the compound, A = 0.52, and B = -3.5 (constants). The values of S computed by this method differ little from those calculated by the majority of other

similar methods.

Card 1/1

4-7.7 x 10-7m. The solubility of I was studied in solutions of TA O A ET A 44 100 and . \_ 2 and in aniintain as votto at 000

3-58-4-9/34

ACLAKOV SKIT, INS

AUTHOR:

Gel'fenbeyn, L.L., and Novakovskiy, M.S.

University and School (Universitet i shkola)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Skoly, 1958, # 4, pp 33 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author refers to press discussions on deficiencies in pedagogical training which have allegedly resulted from the insufficient number of instruction hours allotted to this field. The experience of the Khar'kovskiy universitet (Khar'kov Unithe experience of the Khar'kovskiy universitet (The for the perience) has illustrated another cause for these deficiencies.

The university curricula provide sufficient time for the pedagogical training, but the majority of the general and special lecture courses, as well as the practical and laboratory exercises lack a definite pedagogical trend; instructors do not emphasize those sections and questions which are of greatest significance to the future secondary-school teacher.

The USSR Ministry of Higher Education is also to blame for approving the general and special-course programs without taking into account the secondary school teachers training. Universities do not sufficiently utilize their possibilities to organize specialized optional courses. University instructors are themselves insufficiently familiar with school life; there is no liaison between university and school.

Card 1/2

University and School

The poor liaison between Khar'kov University and the secondary school is then described, and means of bettering this contact are given.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

NOVAKOVSKIY, M.S.; MUSHKINA, M.G.

Cadmium pyrophosphate complexes. Zour.neorg.knim. 7 no.5:
(MIRA 15:7)
(Cadmium compounds) (Pyrophosphates)

NOVAKOVSKIY, Mark Samoylovich; ADAMOVICH, L.P., doktor khim.nauk, prof., otv. red.; NESTERENKO, A.S., red.

[Laboratory work in the chemistry of complex compounds] Laboratornye raboty po khimii kompleksnykh soedinenii. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964. 202 p. (MIRA 17:11)

HOVAROVSKIY, N.S.

Experience in using automatic coagulant batch meters. Vod. i san, tekh. no.6:9-11 S'55. (MIRA 9:1)

(Water--Purification) (Automatic control)

khoz. 6 r	control for rapid filter systems to 8:10-12 56.	. Zhilkom.	(MLRA 10:2)
1. Nachal	l'nik eksperimental'nogo tsekha St	alinskoy vodo	provodnoy
stantsii.			
	(Filters and filtration) (Automatic control)		

MIKHAYLOV, Vladimir Andreyevich; NOVAKOVSKIY, Nison Samoylovich; SEMENOV, V.S., red.; PANCHENKO, M.F., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Automation of purifying structures in city water-supply systems]
Avtomatizatsiia vodoochistnykh sooruzhenii gorodskikh vodoprovodov.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. TSFSR, 1960. 192 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Water--Purification) (Automation)

KASTAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;

MINTS, Daniil Maksimovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. Prinimali
uchastiye: MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVAKOVSKIY,
N.S.; ABRAMOV, N.N., doktor tekan. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
NIKIFOROV, G.N., kand. tekhm. nauk, dots., retsenzent; PREGER,
Ye.A., retsenzent; BULYGIN, A.K., retsenzent; LIPKIN, Ye.V.,
retsenzent, VOZNAYA, N.F., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent;
BELOV, A.N., dots., retsenzent; ACRANONIK, Ye.Z., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, P.V., inzh., retsenzent; SHVARTS,
R.B., inzh., retsenzent; KONYUSHKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.D., red. izd-va; COROKHOVA, S.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Water treatments for drinking and for industrial uses]Podgo-tovka vody dlia pit'evogo i promyshlennogo vodosnabzheniia.

Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1962. 557 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra vodosnabzheniya Leningradskogo inzhenernostroitel'nogo instituta (for Nikiforov, Preger, Bulygin, Lipkin, Voznaya, Belov, Agranonik).

(Water--Purification)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420001-2"

MOVAKOVSKIY, N.S., inzt.

Automation of the group of filters of the Academy f
Municipal Services system. Vod.! san.texh.no.4:7-9
Ap \*65.

(MIPA 19:1)

TOVAKOVSKTY, S. V.

D-25 MOWAKOVSKIY, S. V. Chastotnaya modulyatsiya (Frequency Modulation). Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry oc vojinsan evyazi i radi , 1077. 119p. DEC TE7553.865; UMF No. 178-A

A compilation of questions concer incompletely modulation written largel; on the basis of literature from American journals. It contains a theory of frequency modulation proclems and schematic material of practical importance.

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MOMENT VIETY, J.

20212. Nevakovskiy, J. i Samnylov, G. Ermin proceededor "h. J. - 1". Rosis, M. o.

No. 6, s. 12-44

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1.	NOVAKOVSKIY, S.V.
2.	USSR (600)
4.	Technology
7.	Technique of frequency modulation in radio broadcasting. Moskva, Gosenergoizect, 1952
Q	Wontbly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Warch, 1953, Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420001-2"

Frequency modulation technology in radio broadcasting Kaskva, Gos. energ. 12d-vo, 1952.
503 p. (52-29905)
TK6555.E655

HOVAKOVSKIY, S. and PISARZHEVSKIY, O.

"Color on the Television Screen," (Tsvet ua Ekrane Televizora), Kadio, No 11, pp 48-51, 1953.

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Translation D 178253, 22-3-55

NOVAKOVSKIY, Sergey Yasil'yevich; RENARD, Vladimir Borisovich; YEFIMOV, A.P., redaktor; USHOMIRSKAYA, M.M., redaktor; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Moscow presents] Pokazyvaet Moskva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry povoprosam sviazi i radio, 1954. 95 p. (MLRA 8:4)

(Television)

NOVAKOVSKIY, S.V.

TEFIKOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

S.V. Hovakovskii, G.P. Samoilov "Frequency modulation technique in radio communication." Reviewed by A.P.Efimov. Vest. eviazi 14 no.8:30 Ag '54. (MLA 7:9)

(Hovakovskii, S.V.) (Samoilov, G.P.) (Radio frequency modulation)

HOVAKOVSKIY, S. V.

"Calcul de la Luminance Pour un Recepteur De Television en Couleurs."

paper submitted at Intl. Symposium on Physical Problems of Color Television-Intl Union of (IUPAP) Pure and Applied Physics, Paris, France, 2-6 Jul 57.

NOVAKOVSKIY, S. V. and YERMAKOV, D. I.

"Televition Standard USSR GOST 7845-55," S. V. Rovakovskiy and D. I. Yermakov, Elektrosvyaz', No 1, Jan 57, pp 24-35

The new television broadcasting standard GOST 7845-55, which was prepared by the Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of Communications. and approved on 31 December 1955 by the Committee on Standards, tions. and Approved on 31 December 1955 by the Committee on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments, prescribes the following parameters in TV broadcasting practice: number of lines per frame (625), width of radio channel (a total of 8 Mc, of which 6 Mc video channel, 0.25 Mc radio channel), methods of scanning, polarity of transmission, modulation methods (AM for video transmission and FM for audio), radiation potantly (horizontal for electric field), the black level, the separation of audio and video carrier frequencies, and others.

The picture ratio was fixed at 4 to 3, with a reservation for a future change of 11 to 8, so as to conform with motion-picture standards.

"The resolving capacity of a TV system determines the geometric definition of the image, i.e., the number of small elements n in each frame discernible to the eye, which in turn depend on the number of scan lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n', and the width of the pass-band lines Z, number of fields per second n'

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where M and H are the number of discernible horizontal and vertical black and white lines, respectively.

d and (Sare relative duration of line and frame scan fly-back, respectively.

K, is a factor which takes into account the loss of resolution vertically, caused by the line structure of the raster.

Generally, K,  $(1-6)\approx0.7$ , d=0.16 to 0.18, G=0.074 to 0.08, and  $n^{4}=50$  according to the new standard.

For a special case, when the vertical resolution becomes equal to the horizontal, the expression for  $\Delta f$  becomes

$$\Delta f = KK, 2^{2} n! \frac{(1-3)}{(1-4)}$$

For the present standards of Af=6Mc, Z=625 lines, and n'=50, the values of N, M, and n become 630, 436, and 275,000, respectively. According to the new standards, the power intake of the audio channel is from 25 to 50% of the video channel. The video signal is amplitude modulated, with negative polarity and suppressed lower side band. The audio channel has a band width of 0.25 Mc and is frequency-modulated, with maximum permissible frequency deviation of ±50 Kc.

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Sum 1214

Project 130

AUTHOR:

Movakovskiy, S.V.

124-10-10,11

PIPLE:

PV-Stordards of the IRO (Interretional Rosse Organization)

(Televizionnyy standart OIR)

PERICDICAL:

Radiotekhnika, 1977, V 1. 1., Dr 10, pp. 34 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

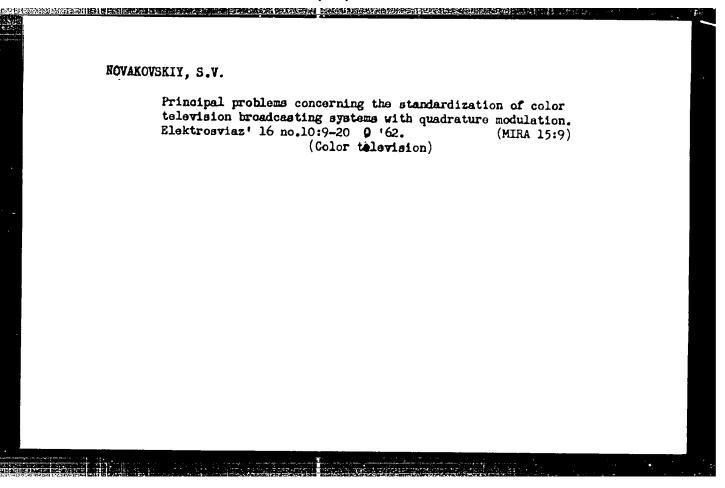
In March 1957 the standards for the basic parameters of the monochromatic TV-system were phased as being 625 lines with a radio-channel width of 8 Meyeles at the 13th conference of the technical commission of the International Radio Association in Sofia. Eleven countries agreed to these standards: Albania, Buljaria, Hungary, Vietnam, China, North-Korea, Mongalia, Palani, Rumania, the USUR and Ozechoslovskia. The standards of the CIR are similar to those of the USSR, GOST 7845-75, which were accepted in December 1955. The author gives the differences between the two standards and in the enclosure he given the pasic parameters of both standards, the nominal parameters of the full TV-dignal for both standards as well as a comparative table on the resolving power of the various PV-systems: in England, the USA, then Gerber, CIR-standards, GOS7 7845-55 and in France. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 3 Slavic references.

HOVAKOVSKIY, S. V.; ISAYEV, A. H.

Effect of the image subject on the selection of the luminance color of the kinescope screen for black-and-white TV and of the equal signal white for color TV. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.9:58-62 S '60. (HIRA 13:9)

1. Wauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva svyazi SSSR. (Color television)

(Television—Receivers and reception)



NOVAKOVSKIY, S.V.; BELYANIN, S.G.; MAR'INA, N.I.

Experimental study of the choice of color signals for color television. Radiotekhnika 17 no.8:43-52 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

(Color television)

The second secon

NOVAKOVSKIY, S.V.; MAR'INA, N.I.

Sensitivity of color television systems to linear distortions and noise. Radiotekhnika 19 no.8:44-52 Ag \*64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Fopova.

NOVAKOVSKIY, V.A..gornyy master

Mechanize transportation of workers in mines. Bezop.truda v prod. 2 no.5:35 My '59. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Shakhta Ho.34 tresta Stalinogorskugol' Tul'skogo sovnarkhoza. (Mine railroade)

Novakovskiy V.E. AUTHOR:

SCV/122-58-8-24/29

TITLE:

New Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958 (Nevyye mashiny, stanki i sredstva avtomatizatsii na Vsesoyu-

znov promyshlennov vystavke 1958 g)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya 1958, Nr 8, pp 75-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 1958 Exhibition features over 1 500 new types of machines, machine tools, instruments, automation devices and other types of equipment as well as more than 600 production processes In the "Academy of Sciences" Pavilion, models of the 3 artificial earth satellites are shown in full size, together with the instruments for examining the physiological function of the dog, for measuring the ultra-violet sun radiation and the cosmic New developments rays, communication equipment and others in the synthesis and application of polymers are shown in the Department of Chemistry. Methods of crystal growing under high pressures and temperatures are exhibited under the heading "Solid State Physics" A piston-less compressor producing up to 10 000 atm gas pressure, together with a multiplier, permit the growing of crystals and the Cardl/19 examination of their properties at 30 000 atm and 2 000

SOV/122-58-8-24/29 New Machines, Machine Tools and Automaticn Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

In the automation and remote control section, standardised unit systems and mathematical and electro-mechanical modelling are exhibited. A biological model of a manipulator represents a human hand controlled by the electrical currents in the muscle. In the Science Pavilion, a contactless remote-control installation and a continuousaction, remote-signalling installation are shown using magnetic elements with a rectangular hysteresis loop. Semi-conductor devices include radio apparatus, thermostats, household refrigerators and other units. In the universities pavilion a betatron, created by the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute, with a radiation energy of 25 MeV is distinguished from other similar units by a higher intensity of radiation stability of its energy level and the facility of changing the direction of the hundle of rays in space. The Odessa Polytechnic Institute has developed the design of a strain gauge type lever-less balance in the form of an electronic computing device. Railway carriages are weighed in 0.2 sec and the exact Card2/19 weight of a railway train in motion can be measured.

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New Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

The Kuybyshev Aviation Institute demonstrates a magnetoelectric wattmeter, incorporating germaniam semi-schductor diodes with an upper frequency limit of 1 Mages for use in technical measurements at audic and ultrason; frequencies. The Groznyy Petroleum Institute shows an ultrasonic device for the inspection of the quality of retroleum reducts. A compound mathematical device permitting the mechanical computation of certain integrals the graphical integration of differential equations and pertain geological calculations has been built by the Irkutsk State University. The Taganrog Radio-engineering Institute exhibits a system of overall control of complete oil installations with the help of the remote radio control of oilwell equipment. system claims high reliability, independence of weather or time, cheapness compared with underwater communication lines, a radius of action of up to 25 km and a signal time lag below 1.5 sec. It is stated that this is the first installation of this kind either in the Soviet Union or abroad. A high-speed film camera, providing 200 000 frames per second for a duration of between 0.2 and 0.45 sec. has

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been developed by the Leningrad Institute of Presision Mechanics and Optics. In the Chemical Industries Pavilion, a multi-storey dwelling house section shows a two-room flat with plastic used as facing materia. filters and other elements. A racing motor car body of plastic materials, a boat and other consumption goods made of plastics. reinforced with synthetic fibres are shown Flastic structural materials exceeding the strength of steel and not subject to corrosion are exhibited. In the coalindustry section, the new equipment includes cutter loaders designed by the Lenin Prize Laureate, Gumennik A new cutter-loader model K 49 (illustrated) for steeply sloping seams and a coal saw, PUR-2 designed for coal faces in sloping seams are exhibited A sutter-loader, K-52-M, together with the KS-9 conveyor are designed for thin seams. High-frequency drilling hammers, PR-181 and PR-13( are stated to imcrease the output in drilling by a factor of 2. Underground hydraulic coal-getting is shown which is claimed to increase two fold the output of labour,

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New Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

to reduce the cost per ton of coal by a factor of 2.5 and to cut the number of operatives ty the same factor compared with ordinary coal working The cutter-loader K-57 is intended for the Moscow Region Coalfield under difficult geological conditions. Oilwell-drilling installations produced by Uralmash, designated libE and 9D are shown in the Oil and Gas Industries Pavilion. The self-propelled A-40 plant and the "Bakinets" Unit for the testing, setting to work and major overhaul of oilwell equipment are exhibited. An oilwell drilling remote-control desk reduces the manual labour in drilling operations. A demonstrates the binding with phenol formaldehyde resin of the sand in the zone ahead of the oil face. The period between overhauls in the operation of oilwell pumps is thereby increased several times New equipment includes a depth flow meter, a fly cutter without lower damper, an automated measuring trap a motor central unit and others. In the geology section, a series of self-propelled units for drilling exploratory boreholes to various depths Card5/19 by the rotor column and worm methods Apparatus for

SOV/122-58-8-24/29

New Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

geological and geophysical exploration is exhibited. Working models of the 150 MW steam turbine of the Khar'kovskiy turbogeneratornyy zavod) and of the 200 MW steam turbine of the Leningrad Metal works are exhibited. The gas turbine built by the "Nevskiy Zavod" Works of Leningrad, designated GT 700 + is shown in full size, featuring a compressor with automatic regulation and protective devices to ensure reliable (peratics) mation of boiler units receives much attention In the Power Station Section, an automatic regulating installation made by the Moscow "Kemega" Works, designed for the largest boiler units of powerful district heating stations is exhibited. The apparatus suvervises the op ration of all parts of the unit and ensures the programme o introl of the combined operation of several boilers. The Biyskiy kotel'nyy zavel (Brysk Boiler Works) show a pertuble boiler equipped with slettron; regulators which supervise the operation of combustion feed-water supply and superheated steam temperature. The model of a twin armature Card6/19 DC electric motor of 19 600 np . shown in the Electrical

SOV/122-58-8-24/29

New Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

Industry Section. The motor is intended for driving the propulsion screw of the atomic icebreaker "Lenin". new æries of motors as well as power rectifiers of germanium and silicon are exhibited. Compared with selenium and copper oxide rectifiers these have a better efficiency, smaller size and lower weight. About 120 different types of electric measuring Instruments are In a special section devoted to new automation exhibited. methods in engineering manufacture, an engine lathe, a capstan lathe, a milling and a drilling machine are demonstrated provided with the group method of operation developed by S.P. Mitrofanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. It is stated that the application of this method in a shop producing small batches has yielded an annual economy of 5 million roubles. As an example of a successful solution of the programme-control method, a 3 co-ordinate milling machine with digital, electronic-computer programme control is demonstrated, made by the Scientific Research Institute for Engineering Production. The machine is controlled by a magnetic tape and cuts the most complex surfaces with

Card7/19

an accuracy of 0.03 - 0.04 mm. The installation is constructed on the basis of a copying milling machine, model 6441B. Universal machine tools assembled from standard units, as developed by NIAT permit set-ups of high output with relatively low investment. The machines operate with a semi-automatic cycle by means of simple programme control devices designed on the principle of switching transmitters. A drilling and a milling machine of this type are demonstrated in action. An operating, autometic production line, consisting of 16 units is exhibited, including 10 standard machines produced by ENIMS and the "Stankokonstruktsiya" Works for the production of stepped spline shafts of 150-430 mm length production line can be easily re-set from one shaft to another within its range. The cycle time is 30 secs for the smallest shaft and 60 sets for the largest claimed that the use of this line yields an annual economy of 200 000 roubles, compared with existing processes. Many exhibits of most recent design permit the observation of Card8/19the electro-erosion machining method which finds increasing

application in machining complex shapes, hardened steels and small holes in hard and tough electrically-conducting materials. Modern piercing by ultrasound is demonstrated in several machines. Ultrasonic generators from 100 W to 10 kW, wats and automatic units for cleaning and etching of components with ultrasound are shown. Ultrasonic machining has made it possible to use blanking tools of carbide materials, which increase the tool life by a factor of 30-70 compared with tool steel. In certain plants, the adoption of 100 press tools of this type has yielded an economy of 1.5 million roubles A machine, designated A372R, for electric-slag welding, a semi-automatic machine for titanium welding, an installation for broad-band deposition are among the exhibits in the welding section. A special machine for friction welding, developed by VNIIESO is shown which is said to have yielded at 3 plants in Leningrad an economy of 500 000 roubles in 1957. Deposition under ceramic fluxes developed by the Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metall-Card9/19 urgical Institute) in collaboration with the "Azovatal"

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and Dnepmcspetsstal Wilks has about lighter progression connection with the deposition on rolling-mili rolls by which their wear-resistance has been increased twice and more. Within 10 months of 1957 the method has yielded at the "Azovstal" Works an economy of 800 000 roubles. Cold-welding, welding in a carbon-dioxide atmosphere, welding in vacuum, vibrating contact deposition and other methods of electric welding are also demonstrated the press-working section a new model of a forging press of the Vorcnezh Works is shown to replace forging and drop hammers. A coining press, model K-84-6v. of the Barnaul Plant with a maximum capacity of 800 tons is designed to eliminate final machining of components. A high-speed, automatic press with underslung drive, with 243 strokes/ minute has been produced by the Taganrog Works "Krasnyy Proletariy" Works demonstrate an engineering and screw-cutting lathe model 1K-62A, which has a hydraulic copying attachment and a hydraulically controlled tail stock. This machine can be employed as a semi-automatic Cardlo/19 athe and is based on a universal lathe. It is useful in

New Machines, Machine Tools and Automotion Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

> batch-production. The auxiliary times are halved lathe provided with automatic loading has teen converted into a fully automatic machine by the same makers. The Odessa Works imeni Kirov show a dig borer, boring 20 holes according to a prescribed programme. The Dmitrov Works show a milling machine with programme control by a perforated strip. All the motions of the machine table and the spindle, both cutting and auxiliary motions, are automatic. Apart from the programme control, the lathe has an electric copying device and the auxiliary time is completely eliminated. A number of machines are shown which have received the Lenin prize, namely, the gear-cutting automotic machine, model 525, designed by BNTMM for patting bevel gears and the tooth-granding machine tyre 58-2. The model 525 machine, compared with the 12. 12. 12 type, has a greater output, namely, by 50% with high-speed steel suchs and by a factor of 2 with particle tools. An automatic production line, designated 114%, made by the ameni Ordzhonikidze" Works for the machining of an engine block is shown in the

Cardl1/19 same pavilion It consists of 5 motorised machining heads

and two tapping units and has an output of 20 blocks per hour. In the foundry production section, an 8-station, automatic machine, model 83%, is shown for producing shell moulds. The unit, made by the "Krasnaya Presnya" Works ensures the manufacture of castings with a fifth grade of surface finish and produces 300 half moulds per hour Automatic machines for inspecting the defects of tall-bearing balls by a photo-electric method are chewn which replace 10 inspectors. A mainine for the inspection of all the dimensions in a ball bearing race replaces / inspectors. In the motor-industry section, the Greich Motor Works "Chayka", the overhead valve, 45 hp "Moskvich" in several body variants the 'UAZ' series of cars produced by the Ul'yanovsk Motor Works and some models of motor cycles, scooters and bicycles are exhibited. The Yaroslavi' Works show new motor-cars in the open air section. Motor-cars mounted on wheels with tabeless are tyres, developed by NAMI and the Yaroslav' Ward are shown. These machines have improved traction in trackless country. In the tractor Card12/19 and agricultural machinery section among new models, the

MTZ-50 wheeled tractor of the Minsk Works with a 4-cylinder 52 hp engine and a minimum fuel consumption of 185 g per effective horsepower-hour is exhibited. The tractor is started electrically. A separate unit-type hydraulic system permits the tractor driver to control soil treatment or other implements by himself The tractor weighs 1 ton less than the MTZ-2 tractor "Belarus". A 3-wheeled tractor for cotton-growing fields is exhibited by the .ladimir Tractor Works - cladimirskiy traktornyy zavod - together with the "Tashsel'mash" plant. The new DT-56 tractor of the Khar'kov Plant powered by a diesel engine made by the "Serp i Molot" Works is also exhibited. It has several advantages compared with the surrent production model DT-54 models of self-propelied chassis are shown, especially suitable for suspended implements. The DVSSh-16 model of the Khar'kovskiy traktornyy sberochnyy zavod (Khar'kov Tractor Assembly Plant) provides control of the implement by a hydraulic system. The chassis is sold with a set of implements for the basis, agricultural manipulations. new combine harvester, type SK-3. of the Taganrog Works ful-Card13/19

SOV/122-58-8-24/29 Lew Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

area and a second of the secon

fils modern grain-harvesting requirements for different regions of the country. A combine harvester provided with an overhung press is shown which harvests lereal plants by the direct or the separating method and simultaneously presses the straw and the chaff. This barvester makes wide use of hydraulic control and of accustic and optical detectors. All the 1950 ploughs are cutrigger-mounted by the tractor driver himself Television receivers shown in the section "Radio Industry and Communication have I channel reception. Broadcasting releivers based on Semi-senductors include the "Voronezh" receiver powered by a solar battery consisting of 14 silicon elements connected in series, a receiver containing 9 semi-sonductor germanium triodes of type P6. This is claimed to have an unlimited service life. The "Sputnik" receiver is powered by miniaturised accumulators but can also work with a solar battery. It weighs 800 g and receives the long wave and medium wave ranges. Small, portable transmitters UKV, radio-relay communication lines P-60/120, photo-telegraph apparatus and self-

Card14/19contained telephone exchanges with co-ordinate switching

Hew Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union

The latest the property of the control of the contr

logic are exhibited. Models of new ships, including the atomic ice-breaker "Lenin" are shown in the section on "Ship-building", In the section for the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, a synchro-cyclotron with an output of 680 MeV and the most powerful synchrophaseron in the world with an output of 10 GeV are shown, designed for nuclear research. For the first time, methods of individual control are demonstrated namely, the exact control of individual radiation by means of luminescent ionisation and photometry. These improve the measures taken to ensure the safety of operators. A table shows the isotopes produced in the USSR namely 535 stable and 226 radioactive isctopes. Many new devices and methods of study using isotopes are shown in the section "Industry and Agriculture"; these include an installation for measuring the thickness of rolled strip. At the Magnitorgorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine) this device permitted increasing the rate of rolling five-fold, reduced the idle time of the mili to one-Card15/19 tenth and saved 50 kg/ton of finished rolled product. An

SOV/122-58-8-24/29 new Machines, Machine Tools and Automation Devices at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition of 1958

active demonstration reatter and a manipulator for handling radioactive materials in a hot chamber are shown. A charging unit for individual dose meters is provided with an atomic battery and is designed for a 20-year service life without changing parts when the intervals between dose-meter charging do not exceed 1 min. Using the present charging method, the batteries must be exchanged at least twice per A radiographic inspection unit for metal parts, using thulium instead of totalt is shown which is safer, yields a more sharply defined photographic image and has smaller bulk. When inspecting welded tubes a saving of 200 000 roubles has been achieved by gamma-ray testing. new radioactive fire detector of miniature-size signals the presence of smoke even from a digarette. In the light industry pavilion, the Tula Works exhibit a continuous. automatic knitting machine, for men's accks, which produces a pattern. This machine, type NOR-14, has a fully-automatic, electrical drive with an electronic control and regulating system. Machines for footwear production are shown A

Card16/10ulti-system bircular knitting machine MFGP-22-45 for the

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The seal and in cases the process of the process of

knitting of plain and finished fabrics has a productivity 1.6 times greater than existing models. In the Cotton Pavillion, an open-air exhibit shows in action a modern, small cotton factory for the extraction of cotton fibres from cotton seed. The new machines in this plant increase productivity three-fold. The stripper unit made by the "Kustekstil'mash" and a small-size, &rding machine ChMM-450, made by the "Vulkan" Works are shown. The automatic weaving loom, AP-100-5, of the Klimov Works maintains stable operation at 240 rpm. New, fully-automated production lines in cotton spinning increase the productivity of labour two-fold and the output per unit of floor space by 140% and incorporate an automatic bleaching line. In the Silk Pavilion, the first occoon winding machine in the world, PK-750-ShL-2, is shown in which the processes of finding the filament end and the shaking of the cotoons are mechanised. The productivity of labour is increased two-fold. In a similar machine, KZ-150-ShL the steaming of cocoons is also mechanised. The tocoon-winding, automatic machine, SKE-4-VU, is shown in action and machines provided

with double-twisting spindles and electro-spindles are also exhibited, which double the cutput of the equipment. The weaving loom, AT-4 120-FhL with a jacquard macrine, also shown in action, is suitable for silk rayon and synthetic fibres. In the Linen and Woo. Industry Pavilien a centrifugal spinning machine, type PU 108-D made by the Leningrad Works "imen. Karl Marks" for the dry spinning of low-gauge linen thread is shown in action. Compared with existing machines productivity is raised by 40%. The machine is claimed to be of criginal design without foreign equivalents. The mixing mathine for worl fibres, type S-70-Sh, of the Figure Engineering Works - rresnenskiy mashinostroite. nyy zavod) mechanises the process of fibre mixing and increases its productivity two-fold The twisting machine, KSh-03-1 T of the Tula Engineering Works increases the output pr unit of floor space by a factor of 2.2 compared with present day machines. The ANO-164-Sh unit of the "Itetmash" plant for the special treatment of wool fabrics introduces into the wool andustry water-proofing non-shrinking moth-proofing and other Cardl8/19 treatments. In the Fish Industry Pavilion, the Jeck of a

medium-size fishing trawler is erected which mounts equipment for fully mechanised fishing and treatment of herrings. In the Bread Pavilion, an open-air exhibit shows the roller -type flour mill of unit construction made by the Gor'My Engineering Works imeni Vorob'yev for milling grain to produce flour of the first and second quality. The milling installation embodies pneumatic transport of the grain, the intermediate products and the bran and has an output of 20 tons per day. Automatic machines for the fractional separation of milk products are demonstrated in the Milk Industry Pavilion. A new, automatic line for filling with blended charge in the production of champagne by the bottle method is shown in the viticulture Pavilion. There are 9 photographs.

Card 19/19

- 1. Industrial equipment -- TVR 2. Morbines -- Toptros systems
- 3. Machines--Automation a Jaterwite vehicles in Tryctain -- Growth

INCOAKEN, KIY, VI

Subject: USSR/Aeronautics - bibliography

AID P - 5136

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 21/26

Author: Novakovskiy, V. I., Eng.-Col.

Title : Development of guided missiles

Periodical: Vest. vozd. flota, 10, 82-85, 0 1956

Abstract: Review of the book "Development of Guided Missiles" (Razvitiye Upravlyayemykh Snaryadov) by K. U. Getland,

translated from English into Russian.

Institution : None

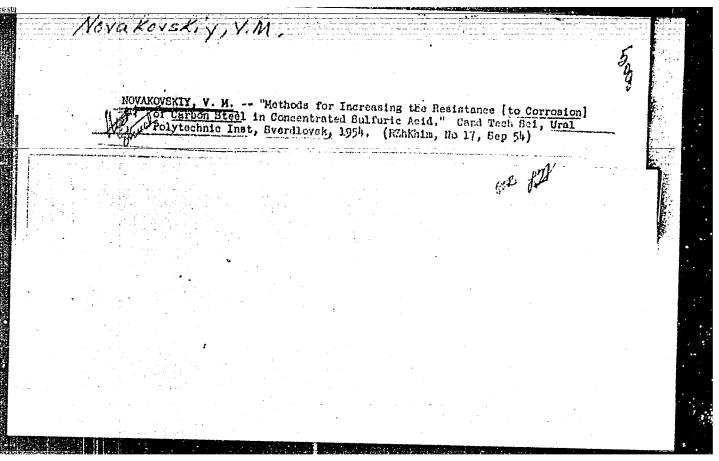
Submitted : No date

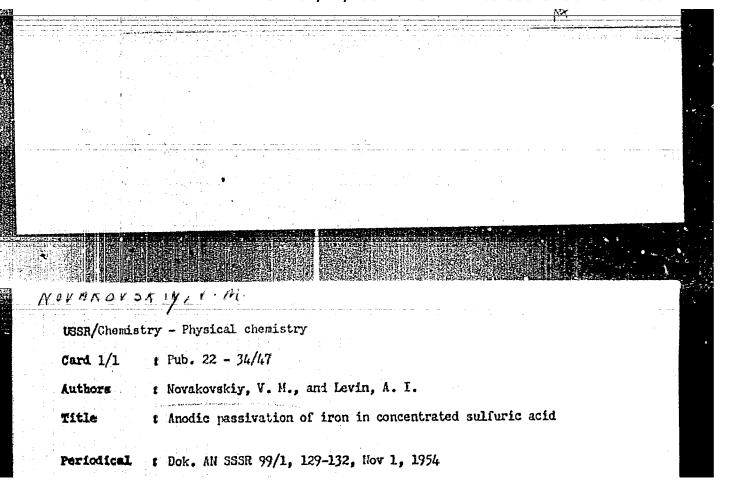
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at and a 1. Abote	Corrosion of iron in concentrated sulfurio soid. V. M. Morakovskii. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 355-K1952) KHIR. TERNETION.—See C.A. 47, 5340s. H. L. H.	<u>-</u>
Chemical Abat. Vol. 48 No. 9 May 10, 1954 Metallurgy and Metallography	Kulki Gaustarion).—See S.M. 41, 50400.	
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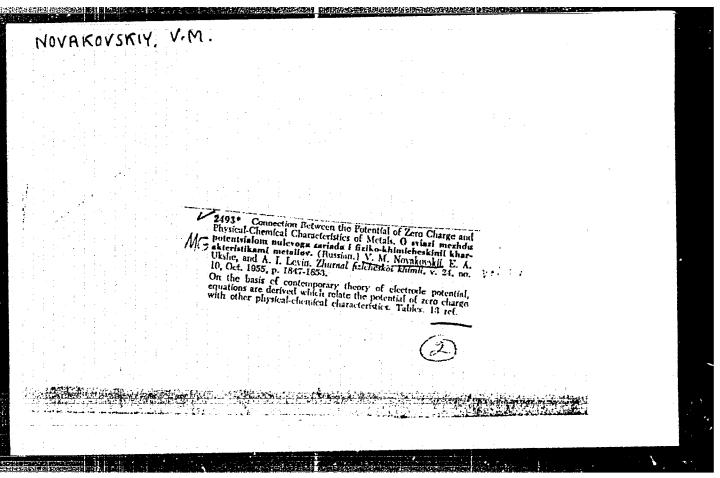
NOVAKOVSKIY V.M.

A. I. Levin and V. M. Novakovsky (Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 1932, 25, (9), 974-979 (in Russian): J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S. R., 1052, 25, (9), 1039-1043 (in English)).—L. and N. havo atudied the prepn. of Cu/Fo bimetal by electrodeposition of Cu from eyanide baths at high c.d. Using a bath contg. (g./l.): CuCN 20, NaCN 34-5, KNaC, H.O. 60, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 30, it was found that the best corrosion-resistant deposits on a Pt cathode were obtained at a cathodic c.d. (D<sub>4</sub>) of 20 amp./dm. on electrolysis for 5-10 sec.; further deposition at this D<sub>2</sub> gave deposits which corroded more readily. In tests at various values of D<sub>4</sub>, the rate of deposition increased with increase in D<sub>4</sub>, but so did the cell voltage, reaching 13-15 V. at D<sub>4</sub> == 50-60 amp./dm.4. Optimum conditions for the required deposits are considered to be D<sub>4</sub> == 5-10 amp./dm.4 with a deposition time of 25-40 sec. To develop a method for obtaining deposits of any desired thickness, deposition at high e.d., with periodic reversal was investigated. At const. D<sub>4</sub>, the current officiency was practically independent of the duration of a complete cycle. Data showing the effect of

changes in the ratio of (reverse current duration)direct duration) on the current efficiency are tabulated; the appearance and structure of the deposits was inferior only at ratios of 0.03 and loss. The current efficiency decreased with increasing D<sub>b</sub>. It was also found to be negligible at the start of electrolysis, then to increase rapidly and finally approach a limiting value; this is because of the low H overvoltage on the original Pt surface. Satisfactory deposits are obtained in prolonged electrolysis (1.5 hr.); on repeated bending to 180° of a Cu-plated steel strip, until fracture, the deposit did not peel. As D<sub>b</sub> was increased, the structure of the deposit improved, then deteriorated; the value of D<sub>b</sub> at which the atructure was best increased as the relative duration of the reverse current increased. Brightness improved as the cycle duration was increased, the optimum cycle time being greater as D<sub>b</sub> was reduced. Optimum conditions recommended are: D<sub>b</sub> 8 amp./dm., cycle period 4-5 sec., duration of reverse = 10% of direct period. Cu/Fe bimetal prepared in this manner did not exhibit H blistering on heat-treatment at 800° C.; this is presumably because the H produced in the cathode compartment is exidized at the switch-over to anode.







NOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.

USER/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1.

Pub. 147 - 12/21

Authors

Novakovskiy, V. M.; Ukshe, Ye. A.; and Levin, A. I.

Title

Relation between zero charge potential and the physico-chemical properties of metals

Periodical t

Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/10, 1847-1853, Oct 1955

Abstract

The difference between a normal potential and a zero charge potential which is an intrinsic characteristic of a metal electrode, is described. Employing the modern theory of electrode potentials the authors formulated certain equations which prove a definite relation between the zero charge potential and the physico-chemical properties of metals. The physical sense of the constants included in some of the equations is explained. Thirteen references: 11 USER, 1 USA and 1 Germ. (1937-1954). Tables.

Institution:

Ural Polytechnic Inst. im. S. M. Kirov and the Ural Chem. Inst.

Sverdlovsk

Submitted

February 15, 1955

HOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.

On the conditions of electrochemical equilibrium in metal - electrolyte systems. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.12:2820-2822 D'56.

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut Sverd-lovsk.

(Electrochemistry)

NOVAKOUSKIYIL

s/064/60/000/004/004/006 B015/B060

AUTHORS:

Novakovskiy, V. M., Prozorov, A. P., Sokolova, L. A., Nusinov, Ya. Ye., Lapshina, E. F., Umnova, G. F.

TITLE:

Corrosion of Pipes in Monohydrate and in the Drying Room Acid of the Production of Contact Sulfuric Acid

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 59-64

TEXT: The authors studied the corrosion of pipes made of steel of the types CT-10 (St-10) and CT-20 (St-20) cast iron of the type CL-15-32 (Sch-15-32) and the stainless steel types X18H9T (Kh18N9T) Mand

(X18H12M2T (Kh18N12M2T) in monohydrate and in the drying room acid of the contact sulfuric acid production under industrial working conditions. The pilot plant is schematically shown in Fig. 1. The specimens were bushes with diameters of 20 mm, 38 mm, and 50 mm, and lengths between 180-250 mm. The corrosion rate of noncooled steel pipes rises linearly with the throughflow velocity and exponentially with the temperature rise of the acid, and is independent of the pipe diameter. The corrosion

Card 1/2

KOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.: PROZOROV, A.P.; SOKOLOVA, L.A.; NUSINOV, Ya.Ye.;

Corrosion of pipes in the monohydrate and in the desiccant acid employed in the contact manufacture of sulfuric acid.

Khim.prom. no.4:323-328 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Pipe-Corrosion) (Sulfuric acid)

S/030/60/000/009/016/016 B021/B056

AUTHORS:

Kolotyrkin, Ya. M., Novakovskiy, V. M.

TITLE

The Theory of Corrosion and Protection of Metals

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 9, pp. 130 - 133

TEXT: The authors review N. D. Tomashov's book: Teoriya korrozii metallov. Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences USSR). Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Institute of Physical Chemistry). Izdaniye AN SSSR (Publishing House of the AS USSR) 1959. Edition: 4,000 copies; volume: (Publishing House of the AS USSR) 1959. Edition: 4,000 copies; volume: 590 pages; price: 35 rubles 70 kopecks. The book consists of four parts, of which the first two deal with the theory of chemical and electrochemical corrosion processes. In the third and fourth part, the resistance to corrosion of technical metals and alloys is investigated. The last two parts are described as being carefully worked out, whereas the first two parts are described as hinaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated. In this, the contain many mistakes and inaccuracies which are enumerated.

Card 1/2

The Theory of Corrosion and Protection of S/030/60/000/009/016/016 B021/B056

which deal with the theoretical problems, must be thoroughly revised There is 1 Soviet reference.

NCVARCVSKIY, V.M.

Equilibrium and steady-state potential of the hydroren cathode.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.2:473-474 F \*60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ural\*skiy nauchno-issledovatel\*skiy khimicheskiy institut,
Sverdlovsk. (Hydrogen) (Gathodes)

NOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.					
cell.	of the development [Trudy] UNIKHIM (I	no.9:13-24 6	l. (Borce)	4IRA 15:12)	

